

REMARKS**The Amendment**

The foregoing amendment corrects an obvious typographical error in claim 22. As no further search and/or consideration is needed, and entry places the application in better form for appeal, entry is deemed to be in order and is requested.

The Rejections

The examiner maintains the following rejections:

- The rejection of claims 11, 20-22 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 (b) as being anticipated by Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).
- The rejection of claims 11, 20, 21 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 (b) as being anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being anticipated by Shaw et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,498,304).
- The rejection of claims 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).
- Claims 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Shaw et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,498,304), as applied to claims 11, 20, 21 and 29, and further in view of Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).
- Claims 11-14, 20-22, 24 29-32, 34 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Jones et al. (WO 00/20157).

Advisory Action

The following numbered paragraphs correspond to the six points of examiner rebuttal set forth on page 2 of the Advisory Action.

1.

In response to applicants' arguments that the polymer insert of Jones is not an adhesive and that Jones does not teach an adhesive composition that bonds substrates together, the examiner argues:

Jones teaches a plastic film comprising an energy-absorbing ingredient at the interface of two plastic substrates wherein energy is applied to heat the energy-absorbing ingredient and melt the plastic of the film and substrates thereby joining the two substrates together. Thus the plastic film comprising an energy-absorbing ingredient is adhesive.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Jones teaches a process for forming a *weld* between two work pieces. In the process of Jones two substrates are *welded* together. One skilled in the relevant arts would not equate the process of bonding using an adhesive with the process of welding.

Reference is made to page 7, lines 29-33, of Jones:

Welding occurs as a result of the heat generated giving melting of the plastic material up to a depth of typically 0.2mm. Where compatible material is in good contact *interdiffusion of molecules and hence welding will occur* (emphasis added).

The examiner is also referred to the dictionary definition of "weld." To weld, according to Merriam-Webster's Ninth new Collegiate Dictionary (see page 1337, (a) and (b)), is to unit parts (metal to metal or plastic to plastic) by heating and allowing the parts (metal or plastic as the case may be) to flow together.

The examiner is also referred to the dictionary definition of "adhesive." An adhesive, according to Merriam-Webster's Ninth new Collegiate Dictionary (see page 56), is a substance such as glue or cement. Cement is defined as a substance used to make objects adhere to each other (see page 220). Glue is defined as an adhesive substance, something used for sticking things together (see page 523).

Not only is the disclosure devoid of any reference to an adhesive substance or material, but a fair reading of the Jones disclosure by one of ordinary skill in the art is that Jones relate to a welding process whereby two substrates are welded together, not to a process of bonding substrates together using an adhesive composition.

It is well known that claims are to be construed from the vantage point of a person skilled in the relevant arts. In maintaining this rejection the examiner ignores the common, general-usage dictionary definition, the technical art specific definition as evidence by the Jones disclosure, and the definitions set forth in applicants' own disclosure.

Not only is the examiner applying his own definition, which is improper, but is using the term "adhesive" out of context. In this regard, applicants are using of the term "adhesive" as a thing or an object (noun), whereas the examiner interprets the term "adhesive" to be a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named (adjective). Thus, while the examiner urges that the plastic insert of Jones is adhesive, Jones fail to disclose or suggest an adhesive. Applicants submit that the examiner's interpretation of the disclosure of Jones is inappropriate.

Reconsideration is requested.

2.

In response to applicants' arguments that their substrates do not melt the joint area, that their invention does not involve welding and their claims are not anticipated by the disclosure of Jones, the examiner argues:

"Applicants claims are not commensurate in scope with this argument."

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Again, the examiner is interpreting the claims using his own definitions of terms used in applicants' claims, without regard to the definition used in applicants' disclosure, or the way a skilled artisan would interpret such terms, or how the common meaning of such terms are defined in the dictionary.

Reconsideration is requested.

3.

In response to applicants' arguments that the insert of weld material of Jones is not a reactivatable adhesive and is not preapplied on at least one of the substrates to be welded together (i.e., a preapplied adhesive), the examiner argues:

Jones teaches the insert may be molded onto one of the substrates during molding or through an overmolding operation. Thus the adhesive insert may be pre-applied and reactivated (e.g. during its use).

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Jones fails to disclose or suggest an adhesive. One skilled in the art would not regard the plastic insert of Jones to be an adhesive, as defined and claimed by applicants, and as commonly recognized in the art.

Reconsideration is requested.

4.

In response to applicants' arguments that in contrast [to the process of Shaw], applicants add an energy-absorbing ingredient to the adhesive, and that Shaw fails to disclose the presence of an energy-absorbing ingredient in the adhesive, the examiner argues:

The use of the term ingredient in the claims merely requires the adhesive to include an energy-absorbing constituent. Shaw teaches a thermoplastic film that is subjected to I-R radiation to melt the film. Thus clearly the thermoplastic film taught by Shaw includes an energy-absorbing constituent to the extent that it melts by application of I-R radiation.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

In one embodiment of Shaw (see col. 4, lines 43-47), it is suggested that a thermoplastic film may be fed between the nips of the corrugating rolls and

subsequently subjected to I-R radiation to melt the film into an adhesive layer. Such a disclosure fails to teach or suggest applicants' claimed invention wherein an adhesive is preapplied to a substrate (i.e., the substrate has applied thereon a reactivatable adhesive). Claim 11 requires that use of a reactivatable adhesive applied to a substrate. Clearly the thermoplastic film of Shaw cannot be considered a reactivatable adhesive. The thermoplastic film of Shaw is not applied adhesively to the substrate to be bonded, but may become an adhesive layer following application of an energy source, i.e., becomes *initially* adhesive, rather than being reactivated as defined and claimed by applicants.

5.

In response to applicants' arguments that there is no disclosure or suggestion in the disclosure [of Shaw] that the adhesive has been pre-applied to the substrate and later reactivated using radiant energy, the examiner argues that:

Shaw discloses the thermoplastic film is fed with a paperboard layer through a nip, i.e., the thermoplastic film is pre-applied, followed by subjecting the film to I-R radiation to melt the film, i.e., reactivating using radian (sic) energy.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

While Shaw teaches feeding of a thermoplastic film which is later melted, there is no disclosure or suggestion that the film is melted onto a substrate, solidified and then reactivated (again melted) in order to bond the substrate to a second substrate. Claim 11 requires that use of a reactivatable adhesive applied to a substrate. Clearly the thermoplastic film of Shaw cannot be considered a reactivatable adhesive as defined in applicants' disclosure. Again, the thermoplastic film of Shaw is not applied adhesively to the substrate to be bonded, but may become an adhesive layer following application of an energy source,

i.e., becomes *initially* adhesive, rather than being reactivated as defined and claimed by applicants.

6.

In response to applicants' arguments that the prior art does not suggest or provide any motivation to use energy absorbing ingredients in amounts needed to reactivate an adhesive present on a substrate as claimed by applicants, and that the combined prior art fails to suggest the claimed modification or a reasonable expectation of success, the examiner argues that:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include in the hot melt adhesive taught by the admitted prior art energy-absorbing ingredients such as cyanine dyes for reasons including increased speed of melting and only heating of the adhesive (i.e., the paperboard, its contents, or the surrounding area and equipment are not heated).

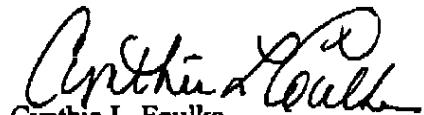
Applicants respectfully disagree.

The examiner is relying on the Jones document to supply the required motivation. Clearly the Jones disclosure, as noted above, does not teach the use of an adhesive to bond two substrates together but, rather, use of a weld material. The prior art does not suggest or provide any motivation to use energy absorbing ingredients in amounts needed to reactivate an adhesive present on a substrate as claimed by applicants. The combined prior art fails to suggest the claimed modification or a reasonable expectation of success.

Reconsideration is requested.

In view of the above comments, applicants request withdrawal of the outstanding rejections of record and an early notification of allowance.

Respectfully submitted,


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A
B



WEBSTER'S
Ninth New
Collegiate
Dictionary

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220 celluloid • center

trate and camphor 2 : a motion-picture film (a work . . . making its third appearance on ~—John McCarten) — *celloidal adj*

cel-lu-lyo-lytic \sel'-yō-lit'-ik\ adj [cellulose + -o- + -lytic] (1943) : hydrolyzing or having the capacity to hydrolyze cellulose (as bacteria) (as activity)

cell-u-lous \sel'-yō-lōs, -lōz\ n [Fr. *cellule* living cell, fr. NL *cellula*] (1835) : a polysaccharide ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) of glucose units that constitutes the chief part of the cell walls of plants; occurs naturally in such fibrous products as cotton and kapok, and is the raw material of many manufactured goods (as paper, rayon, and cellophane)

cellulose acetate n (1895) : any of several compounds insoluble in water that are formed esp. by the action of acetic acid, anhydride of acetic acid, and sulfuric acid on cellulose and are used for making textile fibers, packaging sheets, photographic films, and varnishes

cellulose nitrate n (1880) : any of several esters of nitric acid formed by the action of nitric acid on cellulose (as paper, linen, or cotton) and used for making explosives, plastics, and varnishes

cell-u-logic \sel'-lō-lik\ adj (ca. 1881) : of, relating to, or made from cellulose (as fibers)

celluloseic n (1944) : a substance made from cellulose or a derivative of cellulose

cell wall n (ca. 1847) : the firm nonliving and usu. chiefly cellulose wall that encloses and supports most plant cells — see CELL illustration

Celsius \sēl'sē-əs, -sēs\ adj [Anders Celsius] (1850) : relating to, conforming to, or having the (international) thermometric scale on which the interval between the triple point of water and the boiling point of water is divided into 99.99 degrees with 0.01° representing the triple point and 100° the boiling point (10° ~) — abbr. C compare CENTIGRADE

cell \sel\ n [LL *celta* chisel] (1715) : a prehistoric stone or metal implement shaped like a chisel or ax head

Celt \sel\, 'sel\, n [Fr. *Celt*, sing. of *Celtas*, fr. L *Celtis*] (1607) 1 : a member of a division of the early Indo-European peoples distributed from the British Isles and Spain to Asia Minor. 2 : a modern Gael, Highland Scot, Irishman, Welshman, Cornishman, or Breton [Celtic] \sel-tik, 'sel-\ adj (1656) : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Celts or their languages

Celtic n (1793) : a group of Indo-European languages usu. subdivided into Brythonic and Goidelic and now largely confined to Brittany, Wales, western Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, and the Isle of Man — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table

Celtic cross n (1873) : a cross having essentially the form of a Latin cross with a ring about the intersection of the crossbar and upright shaft — see CROSS illustration

Celt-i-cist \sel'-tē-sist\ n (1912) : a specialist in Celtic languages or cultures

cem-be-do \shem'-bō-, -bō\ n, pl -bo-li (-bōlē) or -bo-los [It. short for *claw-cambalo*] (ca. 1801) : HARPSICHORD

cement \sē-mēnt\ n [ME *cement*, fr. MF *ciment*, fr. L *caementum* stone chip used in making mortar, fr. *caedere* to cut — more at CONCRETE] (14c) 1 : a powder of alumina, silica, lime, iron oxide, and magnesia burned together in a kiln and finely pulverized and used as an ingredient of mortar and concrete; also : CONCRETE 2 : a binding element or agency; as a : a substance to make objects adhere to each other, b : something serving to unite firmly (justice in this ~ that holds a political community together —R. M. Hutchins) 3 : CEMENTUM 4 : a plastic composition usu. made of zinc, copper, or silver for filling dental cavities 5 : the fine-grained groundmass or glaze of a porphyry cement v. (15c) 1 : to unite or make firm by or as if by cement 2 : to overlay with concrete ~ vi : to become cemented — *cemented* n

re-cement \rē-sē-mēnt\, -sē-mēnt\ n (1594) 1 : process of surrounding a solid with a powder and heating the whole so that the solid is changed by chemical combination with the powder 2 : the act or process of cementing : the state of being cemented

re-cement \rē-sē-mēnt\, -sē-mēnt\ n [cement] (1888) : a hard brittle iron carbide Fe₃C that occurs in steel, cast iron, and iron-carbon alloys

a-men-tious \ə-mēn'-tish-əs\ adj (ca. 1828) : having the properties of cement

cementum \sē-mēnt'-əm\ n [NL, fr. L *caementum*] (1842) : a specialized external bony layer of the part of a tooth normally within the gum — see TOOTH illustration

cemetery \sēm'-ē-tērē\ n, pl -ter-ies [ME *cimetry*, fr. MF *cimetièr*, fr. LL *coemeterium*, fr. Gr. *koimētērion* sleeping chamber, burial place, fr. *koimēnai* to put to sleep, akin to L *cunus* cradle] (15c) : a burial ground ~ or *ceme*- or *ceme-* or *ceme-* *comb form* [Gk *kain-*, *kainō*, fr. *kainos* — mark at RECENT] : new; recent (*Cenozoic*)

cen-ti-ka-li \sēn'-tē-kālē\ n [LL *cenaculum* the room where Christ and his disciples had the Last Supper, fr. L, dining room, fr. *cena* dinner] (1889) : a retreat house; esp. one for Roman Catholic women directed by nuns of the Society of Our Lady of the Cenacle

cen-e \sēn\ adj comb form [Gr. *kainos*] : recent — in names of geological periods (Eocene)

cen-o-bi-ot \sēn'-ō-bēt, esp Br. \sēn'-ō-bēt\ esp Br. \sēn'-ō-bēt\ n [LL *coenobita*, fr. *coenobium* monasticity, fr. LGk *koenobion*, deriv. of Gk *koin-* coen- + *bios* life — more at QUIX] (1500) : a member of a religious group living together in a monastic community — *cen-o-bitic* \sēn'-ō-bit-ik, \sēn'-ō-bēt-ik\ adj

cen-o-species \sēn'-ō-sē-pēs\, -sē-pēz\, -sē-pēz\ n [coen- + species] (1922) : a group of related biological taxonomic units capable by reason of closely related genotypes of essentially free gene interchange

cen-o-taph \sēn'-ō-tāf, -tāf\ n [Fr. *cénotaphe*, fr. L *cenotaphium*, fr. Gk *keno-taphion*, fr. *kenos* empty + *taphos* tomb] (1603) : a tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person or group of persons whose remains are elsewhere

cen-o-né \sēn'-ō-nē\ n [Sp. fr. Maya *zonoj*] (1841) : a deep sinkhole in limestone with a pool at the bottom that is found esp. in Yucatán

cen-o-zo-ic \sēn'-ō-zō-ik, \sēn'-ō-zō-ik\, -zō-ik\ adj (1854) : of, relating to, or being an era of geological history that extends from the beginning of the Tertiary period to the present time and is marked by a rapid evolution of mammals and birds and of grasses, shrubs, and higher flowering plants and by little change in the invertebrates; also : relating to the system of rocks formed in this era — see GEOLOGIC TIME table — *Cenozoic* n

cense *Vsen(t)s* *w* censed; censuring [ME *censen*, prob. short for *encensare*, to incense, fr. MF *encenir*, fr. LL *incensare*, fr. *Incensum incensu*] (14c) : to perfume esp. with a censor
censer *'sen(t)-sər* n (13c) : a vessel for burning incense; esp. : a covered incense burner swinging on chains in a religious ritual
censor *'sen(t)-sər* n [L, fr. *censere* to assess, tax; akin to Skr *śānti* he reaches] (15c) 1 : one of two magistrates of early Rome acting as census takers, assessors, and inspectors of morals and conduct 2 : one who supervises conduct and morals: as a : an official who examines material (as publications or films) for objectionable matter b : an official (as in time of war) who reads communications (as letters) and deleted material considered harmful to the interests of his organization 3 : a hypothetical psychic agency that represses unacceptable notions before they reach consciousness — *censorial* *'sen-tōr-ē-əl*, *'sen-tōr-ē-əl* adj — *censor* *'sen-tōr* *v* censured; censoring *'sen(t)-sōr-ē-ən* (1882) : to examine in order to suppress or delete anything considered objectionable
censorious *'sen-tōr-ē-əs*, *'sen-tōr-ē-əs* adj [L *censorius* of a censor, fr. *censor*] (1336) : marked by or given to censure *syn* see CRITICAL — *censoriously* *ad-adv* — *censoriousness* *n*
censorship *'sen-tōr-ē-ə-ship* n (1591) 1 a : the institution, system, or practice of censoring b : the actions or practices of censors; esp. : censorial control exercised repressively 2 : the office, power, or term of a Roman censor 3 : exclusion from consciousness by the psychic censor
censurable *'sen-tōr-ē-ə-bəl* adj (1635) : deserving or open to censure
censure *'sen-tōr*, *'sen-tōr-ē-ə* n [L *censura*, fr. *censere*] (14c) 1 : a judgment involving condemnation 2 : *archaic*: ORIGIN, SUBJUGATE 3 : the act of blaming or condemning sternly 4 : an official reprimand
censure *v* censured; censuring *'sen-tōr-ē-ə-n* (1387) 1 *obs.* : *list-* *matr. judge* 2 : to find (with) and criticize as blameworthy *syn* see CRITICAL — *censurer* *'sen-tōr-ē-ər* n
census *'sen(t)-səs* n [L *censu*, fr. *censere*] (1634) 1 : a count of the population and a property evaluation in early Rome 2 : a usu. complete enumeration of a population; specif.: a periodic governmental enumeration of population 3 : COUNT-TALLY — *census* *v*
cent *'sen(t)*, *'sen(t)-sə* n [MF, hundred, fr. L *centum* — more at HUNDRED] (1782) 1 : a monetary unit equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a basic unit of value — *see* *birr*, *dollar*, *leone*, *lira*, *längen*, *rand*, *rupie*, *shilling* at MONEY table 2 : a coin, token, or note representing one cent 3 : the *cent* of the People's Republic of China
cent-*al* *'sen(t)-l* n [L *centum* + E *-al* (as in *quintal*)] chiefly Brit (1870) : HUNDREDWEIGHT 1
centaur *'sen-tōr*, *'sen-tōr-ē-ə* n [ME, fr. L *Centaurus*, fr. Gk *Kentauros*] (14c) : any of a race of creatures fabled to be half man and half horse and to live in the mountains of Thessaly
centauro- *'sen-tōr-ō-* n [NL, genus name, fr. ML] (1829) : any of a large genus (*Centaurus*) of composite herbs (as knapweed) including several cultivated for their showy heads of tubular florets
Centaurus *'sen-tōr-əs* n [L (gen. *Centauri*)] : a southern constellation between the Southern Cross and Hydra
centaurie *'sen-tōr-ē-ə* n, pl. -ries [ME *centaure*, fr. MF *centaurie*, fr. ML *centaurea*, fr. L *centaurea*, fr. Gk *kentaurion*, fr. *Kentauros*] (14c) 1 : any of a genus (*Centaurium*) of low herbs of the gentian family; esp. : an Old World herb (*C. umbellatum*) formerly used as a tonic 2 : an American plant (*Sobata angulosa*) closely related to centaury
centavo *'sen-tōvō* (W-ō) n, pl. -vos [Sp, lit., hundredth, fr. L *centum* hundred] (1883) — *see* *colon*, *cordoba*, *tempira*, *peso*, *quetzal*, *sucré* at MONEY table
centavo *'sen-tōvō* (W-ō) n, pl. -vos [Pg, fr. Sp] (1883) — *see* *dobra*, *escudo*, *merced* at MONEY table
centen-*arian* *'sen-tē-nē-ərē-ən* n (ca. 1841) : one that is 100 years old or older — *centenarian* *adj*
centen-*ary* *'sen-tē-nē-ərē*, *'sen-tē-nē-ərē*, esp Brit *'sen-tē-nē-ərē*, n, pl. -ries [LL *centenarius*, fr. L *centenarius* of a hundred, fr. *centum* one hundred each, fr. *centum* hundred — more at HUNDRED] (1607) : CENTENNIAL — *centenary* *adj*
centen-*ial* *'sen-tē-nē-əl*, *'sen-tē-nē-əl* n [L *centum* + E *-ennial* (as in *biennial*)] (1876) : a 100th anniversary or its celebration — *centennial* *adj* — *centen-**ially* *'sen-tē-nē-əlē* *adv*
center *'sen-tər* n [ME *centre*, fr. MF, fr. L *centrum*, fr. Gk *κέντρον* sharp point, center of a circle, fr. *κεντίνει* to prick; akin to OHG *hantig* pointed] (14c) 1 a : the point around which a circle or sphere is described; broadly : a point that is related to a geometrical figure in such a way that for any point on the figure there is another point on the figure such that a straight line joining the two points is bisected by the original point — called also *center of symmetry* b : the center of the circle inscribed in a regular polygon 2 a : a point, area, person, or thing that is most important or pivotal in relation to an indicated activity, interest, or condition (a railroad *~* the *~* of the controversy) b : a source from which something originates (as *propaganda* *~*) c : a group of nerve cells having a common function (respiratory *~*) d : a region of concentrated population (an urban *~*) 3 a : the middle part (as of the forehead or a stage) b often *cap* (1) : a grouping of political figures holding moderate views esp. between those of conservatives and liberals (2) : the views of such politicians (3) : the adherents of such views 4 : a player occupying a middle position on a team: as a : the football player in the middle of a line who passes the ball between his legs to a back to start a down b : the usu. tallest player on a basketball team who usu. plays near the basket 5 a : one of two tapered rods which support work in a lathe or grinding machine and about or with which the work revolves b : a conical recess in the end of work (as a shaft) for receiving such a center
center *vb* *cen-tər-ət*: centering *'sen-tōr-ē-ən*, *'sen-tōr-ē-ən* *v* (1610) 1 : to place or fix at or around a center or central area or position (~ the picture on the wall) 2 : to gather to a center *CONCENTRATE* (~ her hopes on her son) 3 : to adjust (as lenses) so that the axes coincide 4 a : to pass (a ball or puck) from either side toward the middle of the playing area b : to hand or pass (a football) backward between one's legs to a back to start a down ~ *vi* : to have a center: *FOCUS*
usage The intransitive verb *center* is most commonly used with the prepositions *in*, *on*, *at* and *around*. *At* appears to be favored in mathematical contexts; the others are found in a broad range of contexts.

glucose phosphate • gnaw 523

glycer- or glycer/o- comb form [ISV, fr. *glycerin*] 1 : glycerol (glycer/o)
2 : related to glycerol or glyceric acid (glycer/o/acid)
glycer-al-de-hyde \gli-sir'-al-de-hid\ n (1932) : a sweet crystalline compound C_3H_6O that is formed as an intermediate in carbohydrate metabolism by the breakdown of sugars and that yields glycerol on reduction
glycer-ate \gli-sir-ä-të\ n [ISV, fr. *glycerin*] (ca. 1864) : a syrupy acid $C_3H_5O_4$ obtainable by oxidation of glycerol or glyceraldehyde
glycer-ide \gli-sir-ä-dë\ n (ca. 1864) : an ester of glycerol esp. with fatty acids — glycer-ide \gli-sir-ä-dë\ adj
glycer-in or glycer-ine \gli-sir-een\ n [F *glycérine*, fr. Gk *glykérinos* sweet; akin to Gk *glykys*] (1838) : GLYCEROL
glycer-in-ate \gli-sir-een-ä-të\ n (1897) : to treat with or preserve in glycerin — glycer-in-ation \gli-sir-een-ä-tä-shen\ n
glycer-ol \gli-sir-ä-rol\ n [L *glycerin + -ol*] (1884) : a sweet syrupy hygroscopic trihydroxy alcohol $C_3H_8O_3$ used esp. by the saponification of fats and used esp. as a solvent and plasticizer
glycer-yl \gli-sir-ä-yel\ n (1845) : a radical derived from glycerol by removal of hydroxide esp. : a trivalent radical $CH_2CH(OH)_2$
glycine \gli-sin, gli-sén\ n (1851) : a sweet crystalline amino acid $C_2H_5NO_2$ obtained esp. by hydrolysis of proteins
gly-co-gen \gli-ko-jen\ n (ca. 1864) : a white amorphous tasteless polysaccharide ($C_6H_{10}O_5$)_n that is the principal form in which carbohydrate is stored in animal tissues
gly-co-gen-e-sis \gli-ko-jen-e-sis\ n [NL] (ca. 1897) : the formation and storage of glycogen
gly-co-gen-o-ly-ze \gli-ko-jen-o-lyzë\ n, pl -ly-ze-s \-zëz\ [NL] (ca. 1902) : the breakdown of glycogen esp. to glucose in the animal body — gly-co-gen-o-lytic \-loj-ik\ adj
gly-co-ol \gli-ko-kol, -kôl\ n [ISV *glyc- + -ol*] (1858) : ETHYLENE GLYCOL
gly-co-ol : a related alcohol containing two hydroxyl groups
gly-co-lic acid also gly-co-lic acid \gli-ko-lik-ä\ n [ISV *glycol + -ic*] (1852) : a translucent crystalline compound $C_2H_6O_3$ found esp. in unripe grapes and sugar beets and used esp. in textile and leather processing
gly-co-lip-id \gli-ko-lip-äd\ n (1940) : a lipid (as a ganglioside or a cerebroside) that contains a carbohydrate radical
gly-co-ly-ze \gli-ko-lyzë\ n [NL] (1928) : the enzymatic breakdown of a carbohydrate (as glycogen) by way of phosphate derivatives with the production of pyruvic or lactic acid and energy stored in high-energy phosphate bonds of ATP — gly-co-lytic \gli-ko-lyt-ik\ adj
gly-co-lytic-pep-tide \gli-ko-lyt-ik-pep-tid\ n (1959) : GLYCOPROTEIN
gly-co-pro-tein \gli-ko-pro-tein, -pro-teen\ n (ca. 1908) : a conjugated protein in which the nonprotein group is a carbohydrate
gly-co-uni-nogly-co-ol \gli-ko-ü-nogli-ko-ol\ n [glucosidic + amine + glycan] (1978) : MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDE
gly-co-uni-dase \gli-ko-ü-nä-däz, -da-z\ n (1944) : an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of a bond joining a sugar of a glycoside to an alcohol or another sugar unit
gly-co-oxide \gli-ko-ödë\ n (1930) : any of numerous sugar derivatives that contain a nonsugar group attached through an oxygen or nitrogen bond and that on hydrolysis yield a sugar (as glucose) — gly-co-oxic \gli-ko-ödëk\ adj : gly-co-oxic-able \vii-käb'\ adj
gly-co-uric \gli-ko-ü-rïk, -kôr-ik\ n [NL] (1860) : the presence in the urine of abnormal amounts of sugar
gly-co-yl \gli-ko-yl\ n (1945) : a univalent radical derived from a cyclic form of glucose by removal of the hemiacetal hydroxyl group
gly-cyl \gli-sil\ n (1901) : the univalent acyl radical C_2H_5NO of glycine
glyp \gli-p\ n [Gk *glyphein* carved work, fr. *glyphein* to carve — more at CLEAVE] (ca. 1727) : 1 : an ornamental vertical groove esp. in a Doric frieze 2 : a symbolic figure or a character usu. incised or carved in relief 3 : a symbol (as a curved arrow on a road sign) that conveys information nonverbally — glyptic \gli-pik\ adj
glyp-tal \gli-p-täl\ trademark — used for an alkyd
glyptic \gli-p-tik\ n [prob. fr. F *glyptique*, fr. Gk *glyptikos*, fr. *glyphein*] (ca. 1818) : the art or process of carving or engraving esp. on gems
gman \ë-män\ n [prob. fr. government man] (1917) : a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
gnar or gnar \ë-när\ n [gnarled] : gnarling [imit.] (15c) : SNARL, CROWL
gnarl \ë-när'l\ v [prob. freq. of gnar] (1593) : SNARL, CROWL
gnarl w [back-formation fr. gnarled] (1814) : to twist into a state of deformity
gnarled \ë-när'ld\ adj [prob. alter. of *knurled*] (1603) 1 : full of knots or gnarls : KNOTTY (~ cypresses) 2 : crumpled in disposition, aspect, or character
gnarly \ë-när'-ë\ adj (1829) : CRANLED
gnash \ë-nash\ v [alter. of ME *gnasien*] (15c) : to strike or grind (as the teeth) together — gnash\ n
gnat \ë-nät\ n [ME, fr. OE *gnat*; akin to OE *gnagan* to gnaw] (bef. 12c) any of various small usu. biting two-winged flies — gnat-ty \ë-të\ adj
gnat-catcher \ë-nät-kach-är, -këch-är\ n (1844) : any of a genus (*Polypria* of the family *Sylviidae*) of several very small No. and So. American insectivorous warblers
gnath- or gnath/o- comb form [NL, fr. Gk *gnathos*, fr. *gnathos* : akin to Gk *gnathos* : jaw — more at CHIN] : jaw (gnathopathy)
gnath-ic \ë-nath-ik\ or gnath-ial \ë-nä-thol, -nä-thol\ adj (1882) : of or relating to the jaw
gnath-ous adj comb form [NL *gnathus*, fr. Gk *gnathos*] : having (such) jaw (gnathopathognathous)
gnaw \ë-nô\ vb [ME *gnawen*, fr. OE *gnagan*; akin to OHG *gnagan* to gnaw] vi (bel. 12c) 1 : a : to bite or chew on with the teeth; esp. : to wear away by persistent biting or nibbling (a dog ~ing a bone) 2 : a : to make by gnawing (rats ~ed a hole) 2 : b : to be a source of vexation or : PLAGUE (anxiety always ~ing him) b : to affect like gnawing hunger (~ing his vitals) 3 : ERODE, CORRODE ~ w. 1 : to bite or

weed • weld 1337

weed ^a [ME wede, fr. OE wēd, gewēd; skin to ON wath cloth, clothing, Lith. austral to weave] (bef. 12c) 1: CLOTHING — often used in pl. 2: dress worn as a sign of mourning (w/ a widow) — usu. used in pl. 3: a band of crap worn on a man's hat as a sign of mourning — usu. used in pl.
weeder \wēd-ər, n (15c) : one that weeds; specif: any of various devices for removing weeds from an area
weedy \wēd-ē, adj (15c) 1: abounding with or consisting of weeds 2: resembling a weed esp. in rank growth or rapid propagation 3: noticeably lean and scrappy: LANKY — WEEDINESS n
weh-ka \wēk-ə, n [ME weka, fr. OE wīca, wīcwā: skin to OHG weha week, L wīca, change, alternation] (bef. 12c) 1: a: one of a series of 7-day cycles used in various calendars b: (1) : a week beginning with a specified day or containing a specified holiday (the ~ of the 18th (Easter ~)) (2) : a week appointed for public recognition of some cause (Fire Prevention Week) 2: b: any seven consecutive days 3: a series of regular working, business, or school days during each 7-day period 4: a time seven days before or after a specified day
weekday \wēk-dāy, n (15c) : a day of the week except Sunday or sometimes except Saturday and Sunday
weekdays \wēk-dāyz, adv (1777) : on weekdays repeatedly : on any weekday (takes a past part.)
week-end \wēk-ēnd, n (1878) : the end of the week; specif: the period between the close of one working or business or school week and the beginning of the next
weekend vi (1901) : to spend the weekend
weekend bag n (1921) : a traveling bag of a size to carry clothing and personal articles for a weekend trip — called also weekend case
week-end-er \wēk-ēnd-ər, n (ca. 1880) : one that vacations or visits for a weekend 3: WEEKEND BAG
weekends \wēk-ēndz, adv (1946) : on weekends repeatedly : on any weekend (travels ~)
weekly \wēk-ēlē, adv (15c) : every week : once a week : by the week
weekly adj (15c) 1: occurring, appearing, or done weekly 2: reckoned by the week
weekly n, pl weeklies (1833) : a weekly newspaper or periodical
weeknight \wēk-nīt, n (1859) : a weekday night
weeknights \wēk-nīt, adv (1965) : on weeknights repeatedly : on any weeknight
ween \wēn, v [ME wenen, fr. OE wēnan: skin to ON verna to hope, L vēnus love, charm — more at WINE] archaic (bef. 12c) : IMAGINE
weevil or weevle \wēv-ēl
weezy \wē-nē, also ween-ay \wēn(r)-sē, adj [alter. of wee] (ca. 1781) : exceptionally small: TINY
weep \wēp, vb wept \wēpt, weeping [ME wepen, fr. OE wēpan: skin to OHG wuoffan in weep, OSlav wipeti to call to] v (bef. 12c) 1: to express deep sorrow for usu. by shedding tears 2: to pour forth (tears) from the eyes 3: to exude (a fluid) slowly: ooze ~ vi 4: to express passion (as grief) by shedding tears 2: a: to give off or leak fluid slowly: ooze b: n/a fluid: to flow sluggishly or in drops 3: to droop over: BEND
weeper \wē-pēr, n (14c) 1: a: one that weeps b: a professional mourner 2: a small statue of a figure in mourning on a funeral monument 3: a badge of mourning worn esp. in the 18th and 19th centuries 4: pl: long and flowing side-whiskers 3: TEARERAKER
weep hole n (1851) : a hole (as in a wall or foundation) that is designed to drain off accumulated water
weeping \wē-pēng, adj (bef. 12c) 1: TEARFUL 2 archaic: RAINY 3: having slender pendent branches
weeping willow n (ca. 1731) : an Asian willow (*Salix babylonica*) with weeping branches
weepy \wē-pē, adj (1602) : inclined to weep: TEARFUL
weel \wēl, vb [ME ween, alter. of wisen — more at WIT] archaic (1547) : KNOW
weevil \wēv-ēl, n [ME wefel, fr. OE wifel: skin to OHG wibil beetle, OE wifan to weave] (bef. 12c) : any of a taxon (suborder Rhynchoptera) of beetles which have the head prolonged into a more or less distinct snout and which include many that are injurious esp. as larvae to nuts, fruit, and grain or to living plants; esp: any of a family (Curculionidae) having a well-developed snout curved downward with the jaws at the tip and clubbed usu. cibomed antennae — weevily or weevilly \wēv-(ē)-lē, adj
weft \wēft, a [ME, fr. OE: skin to ON vepir weft, OE wefan to weave — more at WEAVE] v (bef. 12c) 1: a: ¹woof ²la ³b: yarn used for the wool 3: wæs, FABRIC: cloth: an article of woven fabric
well-knit \wēl-knit, adj (1943) : produced in machine knitting with the yarns running crosswise or in a circle
weigela \wēj-ē-lā, n [NL, fr. Christian E. Weigel ~1831 Ger. physician] (ca. 1870) : any of a genus (Weigela) of showy shrubs of the honeysuckle family; esp: one (*W. florida*) of China widely grown for its pink or red flowers
weigh \wā, v0 [ME weyen, fr. OE wegan to move, carry, weigh — more at WAY] v (bef. 12c) 1: to ascertain the heaviness of by or as if by a balance 2: a: OUTWEIGH b: COUNTERBALANCE c: to make heavy 1: WEIGHT 3: to consider carefully esp. by balancing opposing factors or aspects in order to reach a choice or conclusion: EVALUATE 4: to heave up (an anchor) preparatory to sailing 5: to measure or apportion (a definite quantity) on or as if on a scales ~ w/ 1 a: to have a certain heaviness: experience a specific force of attraction due to gravity b: to register a weight (as on a scales) — used with *in* or *out*; compare WEIGHT IN 2: to merit consideration as important: COUNT (evidence will ~ heavily against him) 3: a: to press down with or as if with a heavy weight b: to have a saddening or disheartening effect 4: to weigh anchor ^{syn} see CONSIDER — weigh-able \wā-bēl, adj — weigher n
weigh \wā, n [alter. of way] (1785) : WAY — used in the phrase under weigh
weigh down vt (14c) 1: to cause to bend down: OVERBURDEN 2: OP-PRESS, DEPRESS
weigh-in \wā-in, n (1939) : an act or instance of weighing in as a contestants esp. in sport
weigh in \wā-in, vi (1879) 1: to have oneself or one's possessions (as baggage) weighed; esp: to have oneself weighed in connection with an athletic contest 2: to enter as a participant

weight \walt\ n [ME weight, weight, fr. OE wigr; akin to ON vigt weight, OE wegan to weigh] (bef. 12c) 1 : the amount that a thing weighs 2 : (1) the standard or established amount that a thing should weigh (2) : one of the classes into which contestants in a sports event are divided according to body weight (3) : poundage required to be carried by a horse in a handicap race 2 a : a quantity or thing weighing a fixed and usu. specified amount b : a heavy object (as a metal ball) thrown, put, or lifted as an athletic exercise or contest 3 a : a unit of weight or mass — see METRIC SYSTEM table b : a piece of material (as metal) of known specified weight for use in weighing articles c : a system of related units of weight 4 a : something heavy : LOAD b : a heavy object to hold or press something down or to counterbalance 5 a : BURDEN, PREDURE b : the quality or state of being ponderous c : CORPULLENCE 6 a : relative heaviness : MASS b : the force with which a body is attracted toward the earth or a celestial body by gravitational attraction and which is equal to the product of the mass and the local gravitational acceleration 7 a : the relative importance or authority accorded something b : measurable influence esp. on others 8 : overpowering force 9 : the quality (as lightness) that makes a fabric or garment suitable for a particular use or season — often used in combination (summer-weight) 10 : a numerical coefficient assigned to an item to express its relative importance in a frequency distribution *syn* see IMPORTANCE, INFLUENCE

weight vt (1647) 1 : to oppress with a burden (~ed down with care) 2 a : to load or make heavy with or as if with a weight b : to increase in heaviness by adding an ingredient 3 a : weight b : to feel the weight of : HEFT 4 : to assign a statistical weight to 5 : to cause to incline in a particular direction by manipulation (the tax structure ... which was ~ed so heavily in favor of the upper classes) —A. S. Link 6 : to shift the burden of weight upon (~ the inside skip) weighted adj (1732) 1 : made heavy : LOADED (~ silk) 2 a : having a statistical weight attached (as ~ test score) b : compiled or calculated from weighted data (~ mean) weightless \wāt'-lis\ adj (1547) : having little weight : lacking apparent gravitational pull — weightlessly adv — weightlessness n weight lifter n (1897) : one that lifts barbells in competition or as an exercise — weight lifting n

weight man n (ca. 1949) : an athlete who competes in any of the field events in which a weight is thrown or put

weighty \wāt'-ē\ adj weight-i-er -est (1sc) 1 a : of much importance or consequence : MOMENTOUS b : SOLEMN 2 : weighing a considerable amount b : heavy in proportion to its bulk (as ~ metal) 3 : POW-ERFUL, TELLING (~ arguments) *syn* see HEAVY — weightily \wāt'-ē-ē\ adv — weightiness \wāt'-ēs\ n

wei-ma-ri-a \vē-mārē-ān\, wi-, wi-, 'vē-mārē, 'wē- n [G. fr. Weimar, Germany] (ca. 1943) : any of a German breed of large gray shorthaired sporting dogs

wei-nar \vē-nār\, 'wei-nār, 'wē-nār 'win-ēr var of WIENER

wei-nir \vē-nēr\, 'wei-nēr, 'wē-nēr n [ME wienir, OE wienir, akin to ON ver fishing place, OHG wieran, wieren to defend] (bef. 12c) 1 : a fence or enclosure set in a waterway for taking fish 2 : a dam in a stream to raise the water level or divert its flow

wei-ward \vē(ə)rd\, n [ME wurd, wurd, fr. OE wyrd; akin to ON urðr fate, OE weorthan to become — more at WORTHL] (bef. 12c) 1 : FATE, DESTINY; esp. ill fortune 2 : SOOTHSAAYER

wei-ward adj (1sc) 1 : of, relating to, or caused by witchcraft or the supernatural : MAGICAL 2 : of strange or extraordinary character : OOD, FANTASTIC — weirdly adv — weirdness n

wei-ward-er \vē(ə)rd-ər\, n pl weirdes (ca. 1894) : one that is extraordinarily strange, eccentric, or queer

wei-ward-ly \vē(ə)rd-ēlē\, n pl weird-ies (ca. 1895) : WEIRDIE

Wei-Slaters n pl : FATES

wei-zen-bei-er bar of WIENHEIMER

Wei-sma-nism \wē-sma-niz-əm, 'vē-\ n (1894) : the theories of heredity proposed by August Weismann stressing particularly the continuity of the germ plasm and the separateness of the germ cells and soma

weka \wēkā\, n [Maori] (1845) : a flightless New Zealand rail (*Gallirallus australis*)

welch \wēlch\, welcher var of WALES, WALESHER

Welch \wēlch\ var of WELSH

Welc-com-e \wēl-kəm\, *infrig* [ME, alter. of wifcume, fr. OE, fr. wilcuma desirable guest; akin to OHG wilcume desirable guest, OE will, will desire, cumian to come — more at WILL, CUME] (bef. 12c) — used to express a greeting to a guest or newcomer upon his arrival

Welc-com-e or Welc-com-ed; Welc-com-ing (bef. 12c) 1 : to greet hospitably and with courtesy or cordiality 2 : to accept with pleasure the occurrence of (~ danger) — Welc-comer n

Welc-com-e adj (bef. 12c) 1 : received gladly into one's presence or companionship (was always ~ in their home) 2 : giving pleasure; received with gladness or delight esp. in response to a need (is ~ relief) 3 : willingly permitted or admitted (he was ~ to come and go —W. M. Thackeray) 4 : — used in the phrase "You're welcome" as a reply to an expression of thanks — Welc-com-e-ly adv — Welc-com-e-ness n

Welcome n (1523) : a greeting or reception upon arrival

Weld \wēld\ vb [alter. of obs. E well to weld, fr. ME welen to boil, well, weld] vi (1599) : to become or be capable of being welded ~ w 1 : to unite (metallic parts) by heating and allowing the metals to flow together or by hammering or compressing with or without previous heating b : to unite (plastics) in a similar manner by heating c : to repair (as an article) by this method d : to produce or create as if by such a process 2 : to unite or reunite closely or intimately — weld-

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ə\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ car, cart
 \ə\ out \ə\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ V\i\ easy \ə\ V\i\ car \ə\ V\i\ car
 \ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ V\i\ law \ə\ V\i\ boy \ə\ V\i\ thin \ə\ V\i\ hit \ə\ V\i\ tool \ə\ V\i\ foot
 \ə\ yet \ə\ V\i\ vision \ə\ k\ə\, \ə\ m\ə\, \ə\ d\ə\, \ə\ w\ə\, \ə\ z\ə\, \ə\ s\ə\ see Guide to Pronunciation

1338 weld • well

able \weld-a-bal\ *adj*
 weld *n* (1831) 1: a welded joint 2: union by welding: the state or condition of being welded
 weld-er \weld-er\ (ca. 1828) 1: one that welds: as a or weldor: one whose work is welding 2: a machine used in welding
 weld-ment \weld-mənt\ *n* (1941) 1: a unit formed by welding together an assembly of pieces
 wellfare \welf-fär\ *n* [ME, fr. the phrase *wel faire* to fare well] (14c) 1: the state of doing well esp. in respect to good fortune, happiness, well-being, or prosperity 2: **WELFARE WORK** 3: **RELIEF**
 welfare *adj* (1904) 1: of, relating to, or concerned with welfare and esp. with improvement of the welfare of disadvantaged social groups (~ legislation) 2: receiving public welfare benefits (~ mothers)
 welfare state *n* (ca. 1908) 1: a social system based on the assumption by a political state of primary responsibility for the individual and social welfare of its citizens 2: a nation or state characterized by the operation of the welfare state system
 welfare work *n* (ca. 1908) 1: organized efforts by a community or organization for the social betterment of a group in society — **welfare worker**
 wel-far-ism \welf-fär-iz-əm, -fär-iz-əm\ *n* (1949) 1: the complex of policies, attitudes, and beliefs associated with the welfare state — **welfarist** \welf-fär-ist\ *n* or *adj*
 welkin \welf-kən\ *n* [ME, lit., cloud, fr. OE *welken*; akin to OHG *wel-*

kan

cloud, OSlav *vlega* moisture] (12c) 1: a: the vault of the sky b: **PERMANENT** b: the celestial abode of God or the gods: **HEAVEN** 2: the upper atmosphere
 well \welf\ [ME *welle*, fr. OE *welle*; akin to OHG *wella* wave, OE *wællan* to bubble, boil, L *volvare* to roll — more at **VOLUME**] (bef. 12c) 1: a: an issue of water from the earth: a pool fed by a spring b: **FOUNTAIN**, **WELLSPRING** 2: a pit or hole sunk into the earth to reach a supply of water 3: a: an enclosure in the middle of a ship's hold to protect from damage and facilitate the inspection of the pump b: a compartment in the hold of a fishing boat in which fish are kept alive 4: a shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, or gas 5: an open space extending vertically through floors of a structure 6: a space having a construction or shape suggesting a well for water 7: a: something resembling a well in being damp, cool, deep, or dark b: a deep vertical hole 8: a source from which something may be drawn as needed 8: a pronounced minimum of a variable in physics (a potential ~)
 well *v* (bef. 12c) 1: to rise to the surface and *run*. Now forth *clears ~ed* from her eyes) 2: to rise to the surface like a flood of liquid (longing ~ed up in his breast) ~v: to emit in a copious free flow
 well *adv* **bolster** \böl-tər\ **best** \bést\ [ME *wel*, fr. OE: akin to OHG *wel*] **wish** [ME *wil*] (fr. OE: akin to OHG *wil*) 1: a: in a good or proper manner: **JUSTLY**, **RIGHTLY** b: satisfactorily with respect to conduct or action (did ~ in math) 2: in a kindly or friendly

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES¹

UNIT	ABBR. OR SYMBOL	EQUIVALENTS IN OTHER UNITS OF SAME SYSTEM	METRIC EQUIVALENT
WEIGHT <i>avoirdepuis</i>			
ton			
short ton		20 short hundredweight, 2000 pounds	0.907 metric ton
long ton		20 long hundredweight, 2240 pounds	1.016 metric tons
hundredweight	cwt		
short hundredweight		100 pounds, 0.05 short ton	45.359 kilograms
long hundredweight		112 pounds, 0.05 long ton	50.802 kilograms
pound	lb or lb avdp also #	16 ounces, 7000 grains	0.454 kilogram
ounce	oz or oz avdp	16 drams, 437.5 grains	38.150 grams
dram	dr or dr avdp	27.34 grains, 0.0625 ounce	1.772 grams
grain	gr	0.037 dram, 0.002368 ounce	0.0048 gram
TRAY			
pound	lb t	12 ounces, 240 pennyweight, 5760 grains	0.373 kilogram
ounce	oz t	20 pennyweight, 480 grains	31.103 grams
pennyweight	dwt also pwt	24 grains, 0.05 ounce	1.555 grams
grain	gr	0.042 pennyweight, 0.002083 ounce	0.0648 gram
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES¹			
WEIGHT <i>avoirdupois</i>			
ton			
short ton		20 short hundredweight, 2000 pounds	0.907 metric ton
long ton		20 long hundredweight, 2240 pounds	1.016 metric tons
hundredweight	cwt		
short hundredweight		100 pounds, 0.05 short ton	45.359 kilograms
long hundredweight		112 pounds, 0.05 long ton	50.802 kilograms
pound	lb or lb avdp also #	16 ounces, 7000 grains	0.454 kilogram
ounce	oz or oz avdp	16 drams, 437.5 grains	38.150 grams
dram	dr or dr avdp	27.34 grains, 0.0625 ounce	1.772 grams
grain	gr	0.037 dram, 0.002368 ounce	0.0048 gram
WEIGHT <i>avoirdupois</i>			
pound	lb np	12 ounces, 5760 grains	0.373 kilogram
ounce	oz np or 3	8 drams, 480 grains	31.103 grams
dram	dr np or 3	3 scruples, 60 grains	3.888 grams
scruple	sc up or 3	20 grains, 0.333 dram	1.296 grams
grain	gr	0.03 scruples, 0.002083 ounce, 0.0166 dram	0.0648 grams
WEIGHT <i>U.S. liquid measure</i>			
gallon	gal	4 quarts (231 cubic inches)	3.785 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (37.73 cubic inches)	0.946 liter
pint	pt	4 cups (28.95 cubic inches)	0.473 liter
gill	gi	4 fluidounces (7.219 cubic inches)	118.294 milliliters
fluidounce	fl oz or f 3	8 fluidrams (1.805 cubic inches)	39.573 milliliters
fluidram	fl dr or f 3	60 minimis (0.226 cubic inch)	1.697 milliliters
minim	min or fl	1/6 fluidram (0.003760 cubic inch)	0.061610 milliliter
WEIGHT <i>U.S. dry measure</i>			
bushel	bu	4 pecks (2150.42 cubic inches)	35.219 liters
peck	pk	8 quarts (537.605 cubic inches)	8.810 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (67.301 cubic inches)	1.101 liters
pint	pt	1/2 quart (33.600 cubic inches)	0.551 liter
WEIGHT <i>British Imperial liquid and dry measure</i>			
bushel	bu	4 pecks (2219.36 cubic inches)	0.036 cubic meter
peck	pk	2 gallons (554.84 cubic inches)	0.0091 cubic meter
gallon	gal	2 quarts (277.420 cubic inches)	4.546 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (69.335 cubic inches)	1.136 liters
pint	pt	4 gills (34.678 cubic inches)	548.26 cubic centimeters
gill	gi	5 fluidounces (8.669 cubic inches)	142.066 cubic centimeters
fluidounce	fl oz or f 3	8 fluidrams (1.7339 cubic inches)	28.412 cubic centimeters
fluidram	fl dr or f 3	60 minimis (0.216734 cubic inch)	5.5516 cubic centimeters
minim	min or fl	1/6 fluidram (0.003612 cubic inch)	0.039194 cubic centimeters
LENGTH			
mile	mi	5280 feet, 320 rods, 1760 yards	1.609 kilometers
rod	rd	5.50 yards, 16.5 feet	5.029 meters
yard	yd	3 feet, 36 inches	0.9144 meter
foot	ft or '	12 inches, 0.333 yard	30.48 centimeters
inch	in or "	0.083 foot, 0.028 yard	2.54 centimeters
AREA			
square mile	sq mi or mi ²	640 acres, 102,400 square rods	2,390 square kilometers
acre		4,840 square yards, 43,560 square feet	0.405 hectare, 4047 square meters
square rod	sq rd or rd ²	30.25 square yards, 0.00625 acre	25.293 square meters
square yard	sq yd or yd ²	1296 square inches, 9 square foot	0.836 square meter
square foot	sq ft or ft ²	144 square inches, 0.111 square yard	0.093 square meter
square inch	sq in or in ²	0.0069 square foot, 0.00077 square yard	6.452 square centimeters

mander:
 PARTLY (i) effect: B
 lion: 1 / (well-equa: : in a w
 accordan: good rea: b: with: : INDRED
 good: DUGHLY (question: (knew he
 over a mi: were othe: (open as
 (able effe: well inter: to introd: well ad/ (tory code: : SATIS
 PEASABIL: from infir: or healed
 peartance: this has
 well (V) wi: well-advis: counse: i: on or the
 well-appo: complete
 wellaway: well lot: at WOE) or
 well-bein: prosper: well-bein: (my ~ in
 forms of well-bora: cally or a
 well-bred: : REFINER
 well-coa-d: proper di
 condition: well-de-fin: able limit: described
 well-dimp: : disposed
 well-done: : cooked
 Welder-in: week in th: an expr: followed: 1
 well-in-for: info: well-green: tonipulat: to the same
 well-groups: is Latin as
 well-hand: sufficiently
 well-head: : principa: over a wel: Wellhead p: the produc: well-headet: REXP
 well-in-for: edge esp: in a partic: Welding-to: (1817): a
 well-in-tet: well-knit: and strong
 well-known: well-mean: (~ but the
 well-nigh: well-off: circumstan: used with:
 well-: and: an: